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T W O  
S P E E C H E S

SPOKEN BY

The Earl of Manchester, and Jo: P Y M Esq;  
A S.

A R E P L Y  
T O

HIS MAJESTIES ANSVVER  
to the City of Londons Petition,  
sent from His MAJESTY.

By CAPTAIN HEARN,

And read at a Common-Hall, on Friday the  
13<sup>th</sup> of JANUARY, 1642.

*Also, a true Narration of the passages of that day.*

---

*Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That these Speeches  
be forthwith printed and published:*

H: Elfyng, Cler: Parl: D: Com.

---

London, Printed for Peter Cole, and are to be sold at his  
shop at the sign of the Glove and Lyon in Corn-  
wall, near the Royall Exchange. 1643.

TWO

# SPEECHES

SPOKEN BY

The Hon. of M<sup>ts</sup> and Jos: Pym Esq<sup>r</sup>

A R

# A R E P L Y

TO

His Majesty's ANSWER

to the City of London's Petition

for Her Majesty

BY CAPTAIN BURN

and read at Common-Hall, on Friday the

17<sup>th</sup> of January, 1688.

Printed by W. Stansfeld, at the

Printers Office, in Pall-mall, London.

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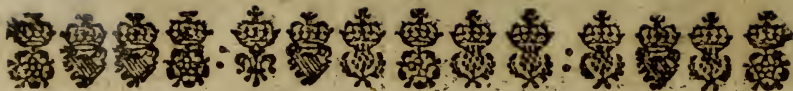
THE BELLINI, 14<sup>th</sup> March, 1842.

I at this day ordered by the Court  
A new Edition of the Statutes, &c. &c. &c.  
to be printed in Paris, which yesterday  
I had ordered of both Houses of the Commons  
to be printed in London, &c. &c. &c.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Yours, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant.

John Hinde.



*Die Sabbathi, 14<sup>o</sup> Ianuarii, 1642.*

**I**T is this day Ordered by the COMMONS now Assembled in Parliament, That Mr. Pym be desired to publish in Print, what yesterday he did by order of both Houses at the Common-Hall: And that none do presume to Print or reprint it, but such as *John Hinde* shall appoint.

*H. Elsynge, Cler: Parl: D: Com.*

I appoint *Peter Cole* to Print this Copy:

JOHN HINDE.





That Observation, mans extremities are Gods opportunities, was never more abundantly and experimentally made good, then in these latter dayes, and in none of these more then on Friday the 13. of *January*, 1642. in and toward the City of London, where his Majesties unexpected answer to an humble Petition presented to his Majestie at Oxford, from the Lord Major and Common Councill of that Honorable Citie, made many sad hearts; not onely in regard that all the unwearied and loyall endeavours of Parliament and Citie (with other parts of the Kingdome) have made no deeper impressi- on upon his Majesties heart (the greatest treasure for which they have contended) but also in some doubtfull expectation what advantage such spirits might have made of it, at least to the unsettling of the peace, and disuniting the spirits of the Citi, who steere all their actions by that maxime of Policie, *Divide & impera*, divide, and doe what you will: The rather when they observed that the counsell of some not so well wishers certainly to the publike safetie, as to their owne private interests had prevailed with his Majestie, that His answer should be published in a Common Hall, by His Majesties expresse messenger for that purpose, when as the Petition was humbly tendered to His Majestie from a Common Councill. To avoyd all inconveniences, it pleased the wisdom and goodnesse of Heaven to direct the Parliament to chuse an honorable Committee of Lords and Commons to be present at the reading thereof; and the Governours of the Citie to order that all the Companies should first meete at their severall Halls, and then come in their Citie habits to the Guildhall, where his Majesties answer was to be read: When the Committee of both Houses, with the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and such a confluence of Liverie men as hath not beene seene there (in the memory of the eldest man in the Citie) being met, the Lord Maior commanded the Towne Clerke to reade in the audience of that great Assembly, the Cities Petition, which here follows:



To  
 The Kings most Excellent  
 MAIESTY.

The humble Petition of the Major, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of *London*.

*Sheweth,*

**T**Hat the Petitioners, Your Majesties most humble and loyall Subjects, being much pierced with the long and great divisions betweene Your Majesty and both Your Houses of Parliament, and with the sad and bloody effects thereof, both here and in *Ireland*, are yet more deeply wounded by the mis-apprehension which your Majesty seemeth to entertaine, of the love and loyalty of this Your City, as if there were some cause of feare, or suspicion of danger to Your Royall Person, if Your Majesty should returne hither; And that this is made the unhappy Bar to that blessed Reconciliation with Your great and most Faithfull Councell, for preventing that desolation and destruction, which is now most apparently imminent to your Majesty and all your Kingdomes.

For satisfaction therefore of your Majesty, and clearing

clearing of the Petitioners innocency, they most humbly declare, ( as formerly they have done ) that they are no way conscious of any disloyalty, but abhorre all thoughts thereof: And that they are resolved to make good their late solemn Protestation and Sacred vow made to Almighty God, and with the last drop of their dearest bloods to defend and maintaine *The true Reformed Protestant Religion, and according to the duty of their Allegiance, Your Majesties royall Person, Honour and Estate,* ( what ever is maliciously and most falsely suggested to your Majesty to the contrary ) as well as *The Power and Priviledges of Parliament, and the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject*: And doe hereby engage themselves, their Estates, and all they have, to their uttermost power, to defend and preserve your Majesty and both Houses of Parliament from all tumults, affronts, and Violence; with as much loyalty, love, and duty, as ever Citizens expressed towards Your Majesty, or any of Your Royall Progenitours in their greatest Glory.

The Petitioners therefore upon their bended knees doe most humbly beseech your Majesty to returne to Your Parliament ( accompanied with Your Royall, not Your Martiall Attendance ) to the end that Religion, Laws, and Liberties may be settled and secured, and whatsoever is amisse in Church and Common-wealth, reformed by their advice, according to the fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdome; And that such a Peace may thereby be obtained, as shall be for the glory of God, the honour and happinesse of your Majesty and Posterity, and the safety

and Welfare of all your Loyall Subjects, who (the Petitioners are fully assured, whatsoever is given out to the contrary) doe unanimously desire the Peace herein expressed.

*And the Petitioners shall ever  
Pray, &c.*

M I C H E L L.

---

**T**His being done, the Kings Messenger being wished to reade his Majesties Answer to that Petition, made some apology to be excused, partly willing to intimate that his Commission was but to deliver the Answer to the Lord Major, (which seemed very strange to standers by, who were ready to conclude that if his Majesties Command had beene of no larger extent, the trouble of a Common-hall might well have beene spared) and partly pleading the inaudibleness of his voyce in such a vast Assembly, but being deemed the fittest for that service by the Honourable Committee, the Lord Major and his Brethren, he then read his Majesties Answer, which here followes.

His

His Majesty hath gratiouſly  
 conſidered this Petition, and re-  
 turns this Answer,



That His Majesty doth not entertain any  
 miſ-apprehenſion of the love and loy-  
 alty of his City of *London*. As he hath  
 alwayes expreſſed a ſingular regard  
 and eſteeme of the affectiones of that Ci-  
 ty, and is ſtill deſirous to make it his chiefe place of  
 reſidence, and to continue and renew many marks of  
 His favour to it; So He beleeves much the better and  
 greater part of that His City is full of love, duty, and  
 loyalty to His Majesty: And that the Tumults which  
 heretofore forced His Majesty for His ſafety to leave  
 that place, though they were contrived and encour-  
 aged by ſome principall members thereof (who are  
 ſince well knowne, though they are above the reach  
 of Juſtice) conſiſted more of deſperate perſons of the  
 Suburbs, and the neighbouring Townes (who were  
 miſled too by the cunning and malice of their ſedu-  
 cers) than of the Inhabitants of that City. He looks  
 on His good ſubjects there as perſons groaning un-  
 der the ſame burden which doth oppreſſe His Maje-  
 ſty, and awed by the ſame perſons who begat thoſe  
 Tumults, and the ſame Army which gave Battell to  
 His Majesty: And therefore as no good ſubject can  
 more deſire from His ſoule a Compoſure of the ge-  
 nerall Diſtractions, ſo no good Citizen can more de-  
 ſire the eſtabliſhment of the particular peace and pro-  
 ſperity of that place by His Majeſties acceſſe thither,  
 then His Majesty Himſelfe doth.

But his Majesty desires His good subjects of *London* seriously to consider what confidence His Majesty can have of security there, whilst the Lawes of the Land are so notoriously despised and trampled under foot, and the wholesome Government of that City (heretofore so famous over all the world) is now submitted to the Arbitrary power of a few deserate persons of no reputation, but for malice and disloyalty to him: Whilst Armes are taken up not onely without, but against His consent and expresse command, and Collections publiquely made, and Contributions avowed for the maintenance of the Army which hath given Him Battell, and therein used all possible meanes, Treason and Malice could suggest to them to have taken His life from Him, and to have destroyed His Royall Issue, whilst such of His Majesties subjects, who out of duty and affection to His Majesty, and compassion of their bleeding Countrey, have laboured for Peace, are reviled, injured, and murdered, even by the Magistrates of that City, or by their directions: Lastly, what hope His Majesty can have of safety there, whilst Alderman *Pennington*, their pretended Lord Major, (the principall authour of those Calamities which so neerely threaten the ruine of that famous City) *Ven, Foulke*, and *Mainwaring*, (all persons notoriously guilty of Schisme and High Treason) commit such Outrages in oppressing, robbing, and imprisoning, according to their discretion, all such His Majesties loving subjects, whom they are pleased to suspect but for wishing well to His Majesty: And His Majesty would know whether the Petitioners beleve that the reviling and suppressing the Booke of  
Common



Common Prayer (establisht in this Church ever since the Reformation) the discourtenancing and imprisoning godly, learned, and painefull Preachers, and the cherishing and countenancing of Brownists, Anabaptists, and all manner of Sectaries, be the way to defend and maintaine the true Reformed Protestant Religion? That to comply with, and assist persons who have actually attempted to kill His Majesty, And to allow and favour Libels, Pasquils, and seditious Sermons against His Majesty, be to defend his Royall Person and Honour according to the duty of their Allegiance? Whether to imprison mens persons, and to Plunder their houses because they will not rebell against his Majesty, nor assist those that doe? Whether to destroy their Property by taking away the twentieth part of their Estates from them, and by the same Arbitrary power to referre to foure standers by of their owne Faction to judge what that twentieth part is, be to defend the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the subject? And if they thinke these Actions to be instances of either, whether they do not know the persons before named to be guilty of them all? Or whether they thinke it possible that Almighty God can blesse that City and preserve it from destruction, whilest persons of such knowne guilt and wickednesse are defended and justified amongst them against the power of that Law, by which they can onely subsist?

His Majestie is so farre from suffering Himselfe to be incensed against the whole Citie, by the Actions of these ill men, though they have hitherto beene so prevalent, as to make the Affections of the rest of little use to Him; And is so willing to be with them,  
and:

and to protect them, that the Trade, Wealth, and Glory thereof (so decayed and ecclipsed by these publike Distractions) may againe bee the envie of all forrain Nations, That He doth once more graciously offer His free and generall pardon to all the Inhabitants of that His Citie of *London*, the Suburbs, & Citie of *Westminster* (except the Persons formerly excepted by Mis Majestie) if they shall yet returne to their Dutie, Loyaltie, and Obedience. And if his good Subjects of that His Citie of *London* shall first solemnly declare, That they will defend the knowne Lawes of the Land, and will submit to, and be governed by no other Rule; If they shall first manifest, by defending themselves, and maintayning their own Rights, Liberties, and Interests, and suppressing any Force and Violence unlawfully rayfed against those and His Majestie, their Power to defend and preserve Him from all Tumults, Affronts and Violence: Lastly, if they shall apprehend and commit to safe custody the Persons of those foure men, who enrich themselves by the spoyle and oppression of His loving Subjects, and the ruine of the Citie, that His Majestie may proceed against them by the course of Law, as guiltie of high Treason, His Majestie will speedily returne to them with His Royall, and without His Martiall Attendance, and will use his utmost endeavour that they may hereafter enjoy all the blessings of Peace and Plentie, and will no longer expect Obedience from them, then Hee shall with all the Faculties of His Soul labour in the preserving and advancing *The true reformed Protestant Religion; The Lawes of the Land; The Libertie and Proprietic of the Subject; and The just Priviledges of Parliament.*

If notwithstanding all this, the Art and interest of these men can prevaile so farre, that they involve more men in in their guilt, and draw that His City to sacrifice it's present Happinesse and future Hopes to their Pride, Fury, and Malice, His Majesty shall onely give them this Warning, That whosoever shall henceforward, take up Arms without his consent contribute any Money or Plate, upon what pretence of Authority soever, for maintenance of the Army under the Command of the Earle of *Essex*, or any other Army in Rebellion against Him, or shall pay Tonnage and Poundage, till the same shall be settled by Act of Parliament; Every such Person must expect the severest punishment the Law can inflict; and in the meantime His Majesty shall seize upon any part of his Estate within His Power, for the relief and support of him and His Army rais'd and maintain'd for the Defence of His Person, the Lawes, and this His Kingdome; And since he denies to His Majesty the duty and benefit of his subjection, by giving assistance to Rebels, which by the knowne Lawes of the Land is high Treason, His Majesty shall likewise deny him the benefit of his Protection, and shall not only signifie to all His Forraigne Ministers, that such Person shall receive no advantage by being His Subject, but shall by all other wayes and meanes proceed against him as a publike Enemy to His Majesty, & this Kingdom.

But His Majesty hopes and doubts not, but his good Subjects of *London* will call to minde the Acts of their Predecessors, their Duty, Affection, Loyalty and merit towards their Princes, the Renown they have had with all posterity from and the blessings of Heaven which alwayes accompanied those virtues, and will consider the perpetuall scorne and infamy, which unadvoidably will follow

them and their Children, if infinitely the meaner part in quality, and much the lesser part in number, shall be apte to alter the Government so admirably established, destroy the Trade so excellently settled, and to waste the wealth so industriously gotten, of that flourishing City; And then they will easily gaine up the Courage and Resolution to joyne with His Majesty in defence of the Religion, Law and Liberty, which hitherro hath and only can make themselves, His Majesty, and His Kingdome happy.

For concurring with the Advice of His two Houses of Parliament, being with Reference to the Common-wealth may be as well at this distance, as being at *White-hall*, His Majesty doubts not but His good Subjects of *London* well know how farre (beyond the example of His Predecessors) His Majesty hath concurred with their advice, in passing of such Lawes, by which He willingly hath parted with many of His knowne Rights, for the benefit of the Subjects, which the Fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdome did now oblige Him to consent unto, and hath used all possible meanes to beget a right understanding betweene them; And will therefore apply themselves to those who, by making Just, Peaceable, & Honourable Propositions to His Majesty, can only beget that concurrence.

*After he had read it once upon the Hustings, in the audience of those Honourable persons, was (for the helpe of the lownesse of his voice, and the advantage of the great multitudes in the Hall) Willed the second time to read the same Answer in the Clock-horse, in the audience of the bodie of that Assembly, among whom, after he had finished his worke, an inconsiderable company neere the doore made some offers towards an acclamation; but finding no expected Echo to answer their shout, wound up in a little modestie and a great deale of silence, upon which the Earle of Manchester declared in his Speech as followeth.*



TWO  
S P E E C H E S

DELIVERED,  
THE ONE BY THE  
EARLE OF  
*M A N C H E S T E R*

AND  
THE OTHER BY  
*I O H N P Y M* Esquire,  
In Guild-Hall on fryday

the 13. of IANUARY

1642.



LONDON,

Printed for PETER COLE, 1642.

THE HISTORY OF THE

TWO

SPEECHES

DELIVERED

THE ONE BY THE

LORD

MARY CRAWLEY

AND

THE OTHER BY

JAMES WILSON

In Guild-Hall on Friday

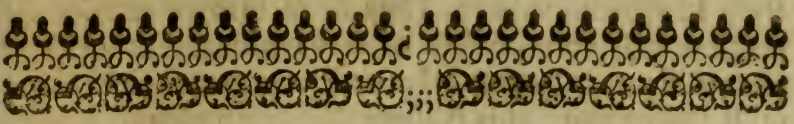
the 14th of January

1642.

Printed by  
J. Sturges  
at the Sign of the  
Three Kings in  
St. Dunstons Church  
Lane London

LONDON,

Printed by Peter Cole, 1712.



A  
**S P E E C H**  
 Delivered by the Earle  
 OF  
*M A N C H E S T E R.*



Y Lord Major and Gentlemen you of the City of *London*, this Assembly can never bee looked upon by any Members of both Houses of Parliament; but there must bee some offering of gratitude made to you, both of thanks and acknowledgments for your former large-hearted expressions, both of affection and care for the preservation both of the Parliament and Kingdome: The occasion why my Lords, and these Gentlemen of the House of Commons are come hither is this, They have read an Answer to an humble Petition of the Lord Major and Common-counsell and Citizens of *London* to His Maje-

sty; In which Answer, They finde many wounding aspersions cast upon persons of very eminent Authority in your City, and upon others of very great fidelity and trust among you; this Answer they doe finde as it is printed to agree with that which the Gentleman from His Majestie hath here read; And they owning themselves equally interess'd (in all things that concerne you) with you, have commanded this Gentleman to make some observations by way of vindication both of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, and of the proceedings of the City, with this assurance that they will never dissent you, but will stand by you with their lives and fortunes for the preservation of the City in generall, and those persons in particular, who have beene faithfull, and deserved well, both of the Parliament and Kingdome, and they will pursue all meanes both with their lives and fortunes, that may be for the preservation of this City, and for the procuring of safety, happinesse, and peace to the whole Kingdome.

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*The Speech of this Noble Lord, being entertained with loud expressions of joy and thankfulness by the Commons; and after some time of silence being made, Mr. Pym that worthy Member of the House of Commons and Patriot of his Coantrey, gave the sense of both Houses upon the severall passages of His Majesties Answer; expressing it in the next Page following.*





A  
S P E E C H

DELIVERED BY

JOHN PYM. Esquire.



Y Lord Major, and you worthy Citizens of this noble and famous City of *London*, I am commanded by the Lords and Commons, to let you know, that in this Answer, which hath beene published to you, they doe observe many things of great aspersion upon the proceedings of Parliament very scandalous and injurious to many particular Members of this City, whereupon they thinke that it becometh them, both in tenderesse of their owne honour, and respect to you, to take away all those aspersions; and to let you know the truth of their proceedings, which have beene full of honour and justice, as they stand in relation to their owne duty, and full of humility, and obedience towards His Majesty, and of care for the common good; and so shall ever be; And they have commanded me to let you know the true Answer to most of those things that are imputed either to the Parliament, or to the City, by observing some particulars of This booke which hath beene read to  
you.

you and to let you know the proceedings in their owne native condition, cleere from those misrepresentations which make them appeare in a qualitie much different from the truth : which before I enter into I am to declare as the Sense of both Houses that your petition was so full of Loyaltie, Humilitie, and Obedience, that you might well have expected an Answer of another kinde.

The first Observation I am to make to you is this, that it is said here, That *His Majesty was enforced by tumults to leave the Parliament, and to goe from white-hall, and to withdraw himselfe into those courses, which now he hath taken.*

In Answer hereunto, I am commanded to tell you, that there was no occasion given by any tumults rising out of this City or the Suburbs which might justly cause His Majesties departure, and you may very well remember, that after His violent comming to the Commons House of Parliament in that unusuall and unheard of manner (which was the beginning of these unhappy differences) that the very next day His Majesty came into the City without any Guard, that He was present in the Common-conucell, din'd at the Sheriffes, and returned back againe, with manifold evidences of fidelity on the part of the City, and without any such expressions as were unbeseeming the Majesty of a King, or the duty of Subjects ; that He resided divers dayes at White-hall, and afterward at Hampton-court, Windsor, and places adjoyning, with small Forces about him, and yet never any attempt made which might give Him any apprehensions of feare ; by all which it is manifest, that this is an unjust aspersion cast upon this City, that any tumultuous carriage of yours, was your occasion of His Majesties leaving the Parliament and withdrawing himselfe to remoter parts.

It is affirmed, that the Government of your City hath been manag'd by a few desperate persons, and that they do exercise an arbitrary power. ] In answer to which the two Houses of Parliament gives you this testimony, that you have in most of the great occasions concerning the Government of the City, followed their direction, and that direction which they have given, and you have executed, they must & will maintain to be such as stands with their honor in giving it, and your trust and fidelity in the performance of it.

It is objected in the third place; *That Contributions have been publickly made, for the maintenance of that Army which did joyne Battell with the King, and did by all the means that Treason and Malice could suggest; endeavour to take away His Life, and destroy His Issue.* ] To this I am commanded to say, That the design of bringing up the English Armies, the gathering together of the Cavaliers about *White-hall*, the violent coming to the House of Commons, the Kings going into the North, and raising Armes there, are cleer evidences that violence was first intended, and divers practises were made against the Parliament, before they took any course, or made any preparation to take up arms for their defence; for the danger of His Majesties person they were sorry for it, and did by divers humble Petitions labour to prevent it; And as touching the royall issue, they have sufficiently declar'd to the world, their good affections towards them, by the care they have taken both for the safety and maintenance of those who are left here.

It is further express'd in this Answer; *That the King demands the Lord Major, Master Alderman Fowke, Colonell Ven, and Colonell Manwaring, to be delivered up as guilty of Schisme and high Treason.* ] Concerning  
 D which,

which, I am commanded to tell you, as the sense of both Houses of PARLIAMENT, That this demand is against the priviledge of Parliament (two of them being Members of the Commons House) most dishonorable to the City, That the Lord Major of *London* should be subjected to the violence of every base fellow, be assaulted, seiz'd on, without due proesse or Warrant, which the Law doth afford every private man; and that you should be commanded to deliver up your chief Magistrates, and such eminent Members of the City to the Kings pleasure, only because they have done their duty in adhering to the Parliament, for the defence of the Kingdom, and that it is against the rules of justice, that any men should be imprisoned upon such a generall charge, when no particulars are proved against them; and this you are to take notice of, as the answer to those scandalls, and to that disgrace upon my Lord Major, and the other Members of the City.

And I am further to tell you, that there is little cause for His Majesty to make this demand, considering that He Himself doth by force keep away many accused in Parliament, as my Lord *Digby*, and many more impeached of high Treason, besides divers others great Delinquents, that stand charged there for hainous crimes, all which by force are kept from the due proceedings, and legall triall in Parliament.

It is alleaged in this Answer, That my Lord Major, and those other persons named, are countenancers of *Brownists*, and *Anabaptists*, and all manner of *Sectaries*.] To this I am commanded to say, That hereof there is no proof; It doth not appear that they give any such countenance to Sectaries of any kinde whatsoever; and if it did, His Majesty hath little reason to object it, while notwithstanding the

(12)  
the profession he hath often made, that he will maintain the Protestant reformed Religion, he doth in the mean time raise an Army of Papists, who by the principles of their Religion are bound, (if power be put into their hands) to destroy and utterly to root out the Protestants together with the truth which they professe.

It is affirmed, *That mens persons have been imprisoned, and their houses plunder'd, because they will not rebell against His Majesty.* ] To this I am commanded to declare, that no mens houses have been plunder'd by any direction of the Parliament, but that they have been very carefull to restrain all such violent courses, so far as they were able; and that they have never committed any man, but such men as by due information they conceived to be seditious persons, and like to trouble the peace of the State.

It is objected further; *That the Property of the Subject is destroyed by taking away the twentieth part by an Arbitrary power.* ] To this they say, That that Ordinance it doeth not require a twentieth part, but doth limit the Assessors, that they shall not go beyond a twentieth part; and that this is done by a power derived from both houses of Parliament; the Lords who have an hereditarie interest in making Laws in this Kingdom, and the Commons who are elected and chosen to represent the whole body of the Comminalty, and trusted for the good of the people, when ever they see cause to charge the Kingdom: And they say further, that the same Law that did enable the two Houses of Parliament to raise forces to maintain and defend the safety of Religion, and of the Kingdom, doth likewise enable them to require contributions, whereby those forces may be maintained, or else it were a vaine power to raise forces, if they had not a power likewise to maintain them in that service for which they were raised.

(20)

And to this point I am commanded to adde this further answer, that there was little reason for this to be objected on his Majesties behalf, when it is well known that from the subjects (which are within the power of his army) His Majesty doth take the full yeerly value of their Lands, and in some cases more: that not only particular houses, but whole Towns have been plunder'd by command and design; and that by Proclamations men are declared to forfeit all their estates, because they will not obey Arbitrary Commands, and this is commonly practised by His Majesty, and on his part, and therefore there was little reason to charge the Parliament with so necessary and moderate a contribution as the twentieth part.

It is declared, *That the King expects to be kept from Tumults and Affronts.*] Upon which, I am commanded to observe, that His Majesties expressions in His Answer tend to the making of a division in this City, and to the raising of a party, which may make some disturbance in that orderly government which is now established, both which will certainly prove equally destructive to him and both Houses of Parliament; and more prejudiciall to his quiet abode here, then any thing that hath ever bene acted by the Houses of Parliament, or the present Governors of the City.

They observe further that in this Answer, *His Majesty doth professe that He will seize upon the estates of those that shall contribute any thing towards the maintenance of the Parliaments Army, and will put them out of His protection, and by His Ministers in forraign States, will take such course, that they may be proceeded against as enemies; that is, destroyed and spoiled.*] To which the LORDS and COMMONS do Declare, That this is an excesse of rigour and injustice

since beyond all example, that particular men should lose their private estates here without law or judiciall proceeding: And that our Prince who owes protection to the Kingdom, aswell as to particular persons, should suffer the wealth thereof to be robbed and spoiled by forraign States; upon due consideration whereof, they hope His Majesty will be induced by better Councell to forbear the execution, then that by which he hath been perswaded to publish such a Resolution.

Besides these Observations out of the Answer, I am to observe one out of a narrative that was received from the Common Councell, that the King did Declare that he would send some messengers here to observe your carriage in the City, and what was done amongst you; the Parliament have just cause to doubt, that these will be messengers of sedition and trouble, and therefore desire you to observe them and find them out, and that they may know who they are.

I am for a conclusion to commend to your considerations, that you see by the proceedings to which the King is drawn by the ill councell now about Him, that Religion, the whole Kingdom, this glorious City, and the Parliament, are all in great danger, and that this danger cannot be kept off in all likelyhood, but by the Army that is now a foot, and that the Lords, and Commons are so farre from being frighted by any thing that is in this Answer, that they have for themselves and the Members of both Houses declared a further contribution towards the maintenance of this Army, and cannot but hope and desire, that you that have shew'd so much good affection in the former necessities of the State will be sensible of your own, and of the condition of the whole Kingdom, and adde (to that which you have already

die done) some further contribution, whereby this Army may be maintain'd for all your safeties.

*At the end of every period of this Speech, the applause was so great, that he was fain to rest till silence was again made; and at last (the Company ready to be dissolved) after some pause and consultation with the Committee of Lords and Commons then present, and by their direction (silence being made) he closed all with the words following :*

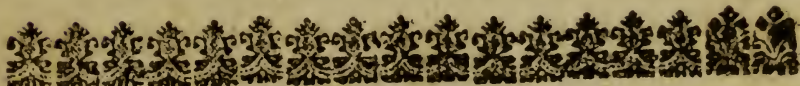
Worthy Citizens, you have understood the sense of both Houses of Parliament, concerning my Lord Major here, and those worthy Members of your City, that are demanded; you have heard the Parliament declare, that they will protect them in that which they have done by direction of both Houses; and they expect that you should expresse it your selves likewise, that if any violence be offer'd to them, you will secure and defend them with your uttermost force; and you shall alwaies finde, that this protection of the Parliament shall not onely extend to these, but to all others that have done any thing by their command.

*Which words were no sooner uttered, but the Citizens with one joynt harmony of mindes and voices, gave such an acclamation as would have drown'd all the former, if they had been then breathing, which after a long continuance resolv'd it self into this more articulate and distinct voice, We will live and dye with them, We will live and dye with them, and the like.*

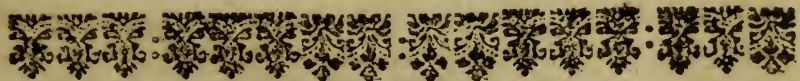
*So that in the managing of this dayes work, God was so pleased to manifest himself, that the well-affected went away not strengthened onely, but rejoicing; and the Malignants (as they have*



have been called) some convinced, others silenced, many ashamed; it fully appearing how little power they had to answer their desires of doing mischief: whilst in stead of dividing the City, they were exceedingly united; in stead of a dissipation, thousands were unexpectedly brought (as it were) into an unthought of Association, to live and dye in the defence of these zealous and honorable Assertors of their peace and liberties: All which we may summe up in that triumph of the man of God: In the thing wherein they dealt proudly,  
 God was above them.



FINIS.



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Manchester, Edward  
Montagu, Earl of

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